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ANNOUNCEMENTS
FINAL HOCKEY PRACTISE
BEFORE THE QUEEN'S GAME
IN ARENA AT 5 O'CLOCK

Senior squad practice this afternoon at the Arena at 5 o'clock sharp. The following will be on hand: Warwick, Hughes, Masson, Rankin, Wilson, Smith, Forman, Thomas, Ray and De Muth. Passing and shooting will be indulged in during the work-out. The practice will wind up the week's work in preparation for the big game on Friday night. Bill Hughes will be used for part of the game if it is at all possible. If he is unable to figure in the line-up his loss will be a material handicap. "Pud" Argue has reported and will take over the heavier managerial duties from now on.

MILITARY COURSE.
 Major Robertson will not lecture in the Military Course until January 15th.

BOXING CLUB PHOTO.
 The club photo will positively be taken on Saturday at 1.15 in the gymnasium. This is our last chance. All up!

GYM CLASS TO-NIGHT.
 Also every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.15 p. m. This is the time to join. Healthy and judicious exercise for everybody. Two seasons' work entitle you to a try for the Wicksteed Bronze medal and a second grade "M" Get fit.

CONSERVATIVE CABINET PHOTO.
 The Conservative Cabinet will sit for its group photograph Friday 2 p. m. at Notman's Studio. All members of the Cabinet kindly be present.

By Order,
PARTY WHIPS.

SENIOR BASKETBALL ON SATURDAY.

The opening game of the Intercollegiate Basketball season was scheduled to take place to-morrow at five o'clock in the Gymnasium has been postponed owing to the hockey fixture on the same date. The game is now slated for Saturday at three. Queen's will be the attraction and the Red Five which is in excellent

trim is looking for a win.

BOX ALLOTMENTS AT THE ARENA.
 The following is the official list of box allotments for the Intercollegiate hockey season at the Arena. The bracketed figures after each indicate the number of boxes reserved. There are still a few left. Applications are to be made to Secretary Stevenson.
 The Faculty (2)
 Percy Molson (1)
 W. C. Morrice (1)
 F. H. Wilson (1)
 Alpha Delta Phi (2)
 Alpha Beta Gamma (1)
 McGill Daily, Business Board (1)
 D. S. Robinson (1)
 Dr. McMillan (1)
 Theta Delta Chi (2)
 Epsilon Phi (2)
 Delta Kappa Epsilon (2)
 Shirley Dixon (1)
 J. B. Stewart (1)
 Queen's Basketball Team (1)
 McGill Daily (1)
 H. Norris (1)
 C. M. Duffield (1)
 Dr. F. E. McKenty (1)
 Dr. Kaufman (1)

From information received from official sources it is evident that Prince Rupert, the Pacific Coast terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is going ahead rapidly.

Work is being pushed on the water-works system, the cost of which is estimated at \$550,000, \$100,000 of which was spent during 1911.

The city is also spending the sum of \$500,000 this year on the sewage system, and \$500,000 on rock cutting and the grading of streets. Last year \$100,000 was spent on the water-works system, \$50,000 on the sewage system, \$500,000 on grading and \$100,000 on plank roads and walks.

FOUND—A PEARL BROOCH.
 A pearl brooch lost at the Xmas dance in the Union has been found. Owner please apply to Hall Porter Culyer.

By Order,
DANCE COMMITTEE.

The Fall soccer season at Harvard has been very successful, the University team having won five and tied one of the seven games played.

Thirteen Freshmen reported for competition for the editorial staff of the "Daily Princetonian."

WORLD'S GREATEST PATHOLOGIST WILL PROBABLY LEAVE MCGILL

Dr. J. G. Adami Receives Magnificent Offer From North-Western University—Final Decision Friday

It is exceedingly probable that one of McGill's most brilliant professors in the Faculty of Medicine will be lost to the University. Dr. Adami has received an offer from the North-Western University of Evanston, Illinois, which is very tempting in that it offers him a free hand in the pursuit of the particular medical activities in which he is interested.

Dr. Adami is at present Professor of Pathology and Director of the Pathological Museum, and by his departure the University would suffer a very serious loss. He has been connected with McGill for twenty years, and has always been reckoned as one of the greatest assets to the University and the Medical Faculty.

Dr. Adami has always interested himself in student affairs. He was one of the heartiest supporters of the scheme for a Students' Union, and when the munificence of Sir William McDonald enabled the idea to be realized, he served for some time on the Advisory Committee.

Dr. Adami was born in Manchester in 1862. He studied at Cambridge,

at Breslau, in Germany, and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He subsequently became house physician at the Manchester Royal Infirmary and demonstrated in pathology at Cambridge, where he was afterwards elected Fellow and Director of Natural Scientific studies of Jesus College.

In 1892 he came to McGill as Professor of Pathology. For three years he was pathologist of the Montreal General Hospital, and is now head of the pathological department of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

He has always taken a keen interest in municipal affairs. He was prominently identified with the formation, two years ago, of the Citizens' Association. He took part in the municipal election campaign, which resulted in the sweeping away of the old grafting administration and the inauguration of the Board of Control. He has also been active in connection with the City Improvement League.

Dr. Adami has written numerous articles on pathology, and has also published a standard work on the "Principles of Pathology."

GRAND CONSERVATIVE RALLY WILL HEAR NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Prominent Citizens Scheduled for To-Night's Meeting—Much Enthusiasm in Government Camp

To-night's grand rally at seven o'clock sharp in Strathcona Hall is expected to prove an epoch-marking event in the history of the McGill Conservative party.

No less distinguished a person than C. H. Cahan, K.C., one of the most prominent corporation lawyers in the City, will address this monster mass meeting of rising young politicians.

Apart from his recognized preeminence as legal counsel in corporation matters, Mr. Cahan has had a singularly brilliant public career. Upon graduating from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., in both Arts and Law, he began the practice of his profession in that city, where his ability and personality quickly made themselves manifest in a marked degree. He was equally well-known upon the political and public platform, and on more than one occasion has emerged victorious in wordy duels with such worthy opponents as the Hon. W. S. Fielding, late Minister of Finance, and other prominent Nova Scotian Liberals.

But sighing for other worlds to conquer Mr. Cahan came to Montreal several years ago, and since his advent here has easily been one of the most prominent figures in legal and financial circles.

Within recent years he has had a share in the formation of practically every large company organized in this city.

In addition to the many positions of trust which he holds in numerous corporations he is president of the Canada Cement Company, one of the largest capitalized concerns doing business to-day in the Dominion.

It was, however, largely owing to his highly eloquent speeches during last election campaign that Mr. Cahan attracted the greatest amount of attention from people of different shades of political opinion as a platform speaker in this section of the country.

His wonderful personality immediately places him in rapport with his audience; while his fluency and elegant diction, rising frequently to the highest forms of eloquence, and combined with the utmost sincerity tend to make him a most formidable opponent of a public platform. Mr. Cahan has already addressed meetings of the McGill Canadian Club, at which he manifested an unusual grasp of Imperial affairs, and their solution, and spoke at some length

in regard to the Naval policy of the recent Liberal administration.

Those who come to this meeting to-night will unquestionably hear one of the greatest speeches to which it has ever been their opportunity to listen.

Another strong attraction will be the presence of John T. Hackett, B.C.L., one of the most progressive and public-spirited of the younger members of the Montreal Bar, who has also kindly consented to speak. Mr. Hackett was the first President of our Student Council, and those who remember the great success which marked the period of his administration, and his admitted ability, even at that time, to speak in public, will be well repaid by listening to his fiery oratory—the more impressive because it comes as the result of strong and conscientious political convictions.

Students of all political parties are hear these exponents of the great cordially requested to attend and Conservative policy discuss live political issues from their standpoint.

The Conservative party are to be heartily congratulated upon being successful in securing the services of these men—particularly Mr. Cahan—for the occasion; and wish to express through the columns of the Daily their deepest gratitude for the public spirit manifested by the gentlemen in question in helping to make the forthcoming session of the McGill Mock Parliament a pronounced and hitherto unparalleled success.

In connection with the "Chateau Laurier," the new \$2,000,000 Grand Trunk Hotel at Ottawa, it has been decided to establish an ice freezing plant, and the Forbes System of fertilization. This means that every drop of water that comes into the hotel for any purpose is first filtered twice, then sterilized and cooled, rendering it absolutely pure from all sanitary standpoints, but clear and free from any coloration.

As regards ice, the water from which it is made will be first filtered twice, then converted into steam, then condensed and frozen, rendering the ice not only absolutely pure but a beautiful clear transparent crystal.

The Student Council of the University of Washington voted unanimously in favor of adopting the graduate coaching system.

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NOTICE.
 SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th will be the last day of lectures in the FIRST TERM of the present session. There will be no lectures on Monday, Jan. 15th.
 The Examination given in subjects of the first term will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 16th and Wednesday, 17th (See special notice.)
 The lectures, etc., of the SECOND TERM will begin at 9 a.m. on THURSDAY, JAN. 18th.

MCGILL HAS BEST RECORD SAYS HARVARD CRIMSON

RED AND WHITE GIVEN CREDIT FOR RECENT VICTORIES.

The Harvard Crimson in a recent issue gives the McGill Hockey Team credit for the best record so far this season of any of the colleges. The Crimson says:—

"The McGill University team of Canada has at present the best record of any of the colleges. During its Christmas trip it defeated the Intercollegiate and B.A.A. teams, of Boston, and the Crescent Athletic Club of New York by decisive scores."

Regarding the work of the American College teams the Crimson goes on to say:—

"Of the Yale, Princeton and Cornell hockey teams which have spent most of their vacations in practice, Princeton has made the best showing. Williams proved far inferior to it in New York on December 21, and two out of the three games with Yale in Cleveland last week resulted in victories by the scores of 4 to 1 and 6 to 2. Princeton's chief asset has been the individual work of Baker at rover, and in the third game of the Yale series it was the effective way in which the Yale men checked him that won them the game, 4 to 3. Princeton, however, is not by any means a one-man team, and when team-play is developed will undoubtedly be the strongest seven in the Intercollegiate League.
 "Yale, although without any individual stars, such as Baker, is a

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MANAGER
W. L. Davidson '12

well-rounded team which has been steadily improving. In Syracuse on Monday it showed an effectively organized system of team-work defeating Cornell by a 5 to 1 score. The Cornell team was a distinct disappointment considering that it had been practicing all vacation."

NOTED SOCIAL REFORMER FROM NEW YORK CITY WILL SPEAK ON MONDAY

The University Settlement will hold its semi-annual meeting in Strathcona Hall on Monday, January 15th, at 8.15 p.m. They have secured a special speaker for this occasion, Dr. John L. Elliott of Hudson Guild, New York City, who will give an address on "Twenty-Five Years in the Settlement Movement." Dr. Elliott has been working in the West side of New York, and has had great success in arousing the people to self-government and a larger civic interest. The meeting is open to all who are interested. It will be an excellent opportunity for those who wish to learn something of Settlement work.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MCGILL

ISSUES FIRST MANIFESTO

Leaders Call for Supporters to Join at Once—Indignant at
Fickleness of Former Members

The Socialist party of McGill has issued its first manifesto of the season. It contents itself with an indictment of the policy of its opponents and does not attempt to outline its own platform. The leaders are calling on all the supporters of a broad socialist policy to join them in their endeavours to pass legislation in the interests of the party. Their manifesto reads as follows:

It is a well known fact that the Liberal party in England is strikingly radical in tone. One need but glance at the legislation that has been turned out of the cabinet to notice the predominant and all-powerful influence such a radical as Lloyd George has acquired in the Liberal Government to verify the statement. Even a blind man could see that the Liberals are really and truly Radicals for none other would pass such legislation as the Daylight Saving Bill, the Old Age Pensions, the Insurance Bill, etc., with the possible addition of Woman Suffrage Bill.

It simply illustrates the intelligent aspect that Liberalism is assuming in England. Such a state of affairs does not hold true to McGill Liberals for they do not seem to be sufficiently developed in their mental apparatus to know a good thing when they see it.

Principally because of the fact that the policy of the Liberal party of McGill is so narrow and because the planks of its platform are so frail in their structure, the Socialists of McGill, disgusted with so meagre a specimen of advanced Liberal principles, will organize themselves and form a party.

Despite the fact that our shining stars of last year's Mock Parliament have been taken away from us and are shining in other skies, the Socialists hope to assemble a talent which though perhaps not so brilliant, yet will be quite as efficient as the members constituting the first Socialist party. Mr. Angus, the leader, is away at Oxford winning fame and glory in that institute. Mr. Bridges, who was next in command is chowing Harvard his capabilities.

One gentleman, once an ardent Socialist has astonished his "comrades" by accepting a portfolio with a high sounding name in the Conservative Cabinet. To pass from one extreme from such advanced principles as Socialism professes to have to such old and shaky tenets on which the Conservative party is built on—has never before been witnessed in the history of the careers of parliamentarians, and is unparalleled in the annals of party politics.

Despite all these disadvantages with the leading lights away, the Socialists hope to organize into a strong efficient party with a good strong platform which will stand the

strain of being walked on—something which cannot be said of the Liberal platform. For the purpose of organizing the party and announcing a definite policy, it was planned to hold a meeting last night in Strathcona Hall. However, at the last moment it was found impossible to make arrangements with the management, so it was necessary to call off the meeting. The party leaders are carrying on their work with considerable zeal and hope to announce their policy in a future issue of the "Daily."

OVER THE TELEPHONE

Oh, No!
I couldn't go
As you must surely know
At night with you to any show
Without a chaperone.

Why yes!
But can't you guess
Don't force me to confess
Well then, I'll wear my nicest dress
And we will be alone.

Have tea?
Why deary me
It's plain as it can be,
That is the reason, don't you see,
I like a matinee.

You do?
Well, call at two.
It's very good of you.
And now I'll say, if you are through,
Thanks very much—Goodday!

W. ELSIE.

HARVARD AND YALE
WANTED AT HENLEYBRITISH ROWING AUTHORITIES
WANT AMERICAN CREWS AT
ANNUAL REGATTA.

The presence of crews from Harvard and Yale is much desired by the British rowing authorities for the annual Henley regatta, the dates for which have been fixed at July 3, 4, 5 and 7. The London Sporting News says regarding the matter: "The completion of agreements with new rowing associations directs attention to the absence of any agreement between the English and American bodies. It seems a pity that some arrangement cannot be made to permit Harvard and Yale to send representatives. Their entries would stimulate public interest enormously. There is still time for such negotiations to be completed before next year's regatta."

La Follette Clubs have been formed recently in many colleges. Leland Stanford and Montana are among the latest.

McGill Daily Annual

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HINTS FOR LOVERS

My Dearest:

Every time I think of thee
my heart flops up and down like a
churn dasher.

Sensations of unutterable joy caper
over me like young goats over a
Scotch Hill.

As a goslin swimeth with delight
in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea
of glory.

Visions of ecstasy rapture thicker
than the hair of a blacking-brush
and brighter than the hues of a par-
rot's pinions, visit me in my dreams
and borne over their invisible wings
your image stands before me, and I
reach out to grasp it like a pointer
snapping at a blue bottle fly.

When I first beheld your angelic
perfection I was bewildered, and my
brain whirled around like a bumble
bee under a glass tumbler.

My tongue refused to wag, and in
silent adoration I drank in the sweet
infection of love as a thirsty man
swalloweth a mug of beer, since the
light of your face fell upon my life
I sometimes feel as though I could
lift myself up by my straps to the
steeple and pull the bell cord for
church forever.

You are in my thoughts when
Aurora blushing like a bride arises
from her saffron couch.

When the chanticleer's shrill clar-
ion heralds the coming morn.

When the awakened pig rises from
his bed and grubteth and goeth forth
for his morning refreshments.

When the drowsy beetle wheels his
downing flight at sultry noon and
when the loving cows come home at
milking time I think of thee and like
a piece of gum elastic my heart seems
to stretch clear across my bosom.

Your hair is like the mane of a
sorrel horse powdered with gold,
your forehead is as smooth as the
elbow of an old coat, your eyes are
glorious to behold. When first their
fire pierced my manly breast it pen-
etrated my whole anatomy as a load
of buck-shot would go through an
apple.

Your nose is perfect in shape as if
chiseled from a block of parian mar-
ble and your mouth puckered with
sweetness, nectar lingers on your
lips like honey on a bee's paw, and
myriads of unpledged kisses are there
ready to fly out and light
somewhere like birds out of the par-
ents' nest; your laugh rings on my
ears like the wind harp strains or
the bleat of a stray lamb over bleak
hillsides.

I am dying to fly to thy presence
and pour out my love as a thrifty
housekeeper pours out hot coffee.

Away from you I am as melancholy
as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear
the Maylings of despondency in my
ears and I feel the cold lizards of
despair crawling down my back.

Uncouth fears like a thousand
nows nibble at my spirit and my
soul is pierced with doubt as a
cheese is bored with a taster. My
love for you is stronger than the
kick of a young cow and more unself-
ish than a kitten's first caterwaul.
As the cautious mouse hankers for
the bacon on the trap, as the lean
pup hankers for milk, so I hanker
for thee. If these few remarks will
enable you to see the inside of my
soul and me to gain your affection
I shall be as happy as a sparrow in
a cherry tree.

If you cannot reciprocate my thrill-
ing passion I shall pine away like a
poisoned bed-bug, and fall from the
flourishing vine of life an untimely
branch, and in the coming years when
the shadows grow from the hills and
the philosophic frog sings his cheer-
ful evening hymns, you, happy in
another's love, can come and drop a
tear and catch a cold from the last
resting place of your woe-begone
lover.

January 9th, 1912.

BASKET BALL

The first Intercollegiate basketball
match will be played in the gymna-
sium, Friday afternoon at five
o'clock. Queen's are said to have a
good team this year, so a match well-
worth seeing is expected. Come out
ye McGill rooters and show Queen's
that McGill is well supported in all
branches.

Squad—Capt. C. D. Calder.
Homes—Geo. Kennedy, H. F. Bur-
row and Lee Smith.
Centre—S. G. Baldwin, G. E. Reid.
Defence—C. D. Calder, C. M. Duf-
field, R. S. S. Twitchell.

MARIE DRESSLER

AT THE PRINCESS

FAMOUS COMEDienne DELIGHT-
FUL IN "TILLIE'S NIGHT-
MARE."

Marie Dressler, that incomparable
comedienne delighted a truly appre-
ciative audience at the Princess The-
atre on Monday night with an amus-
ing interpretation of the title role
of "Tillie's Nightmare." Admirably
fitted in every way for the part,
Miss Dressler carried the whole audi-
ence with her from the rise of the
curtain. With Tillie they hold the
life of disheartening drudgery of the
of the first act, and with her and her
childish innocence they enjoyed the
wonders of the last act, which un-
happily for that chubby young lady
turned out to be merely a dream.

Miss Dressler in her interpretation
of the domestic drudge shows her-
self to be a real artist. She possesses
that rare faculty of being able to
rise from the ridiculous to what one
might almost call the sublime. Her
work in the ridiculous and laughable
situations of the performance are
of a high order and she never allows
the pathetic scenes to degenerate into
the idiotic pathos which one often
finds in such entertainments.

She leaves her audience thoroughly
convinced that Marie Dressler richly
deserves the great reputation that
she has made for herself upon the
American stage. "Tillie's Night-
mare" holds the boards for the re-
mainder of the week and as a show
that is well worth seeing it will
probably play to full houses.

QUEEN'S CONFIDENT

OF EASY VICTORY

DEFEAT OF FRONTENAC'S RAIS-
ED HOPES OF SUPPORTERS.—
BIG EXCURSION FOR MCGILL.

The Queen's team has been doing
some brilliant work in practice
matches, and its supporters see no-
thing to it but a walk-away for the
hampionship. The opening senior
game of the season was played on
Monday against the Frontenacs and
resulted in a 7-1 score in favor of
the collegians.

The line-up of the team was as fol-
lows:

Goal, Daniels; point, Blakesly;
cover point, Trimble; centre, Hunt;
rover, George; right wing, W. Smith;
left wing, McKinnon and L. Smith.

QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

Daniels was the brilliant goal tend
of the championship team of two
years back. Blakesly put up a great
game for the second last year.
Trimble, George, McKinnon and W.
Smith, are all last year's first team
men. Hunt played for the junior
Frontenacs, who, as an enthusiastic
supporter had it, "carried the fame
of Kingston into the uttermost parts
of the earth." L. N. Smith comes
from the land of perpetual ice, Hal-
leybury, where it is said, people are
born with skates on. At any rate he
shows a great familiarity with their
use. Box, who played perhaps the
most consistent game on the team
last year, is at present suffering from
leasies in the hospital. Dobson will
probably figure in the line-up against
McGill.

The two diplomas for Grand Prix
awarded by the Festival of Empire
and Imperial Exposition at London,
Eng., 1911, to the Grand Trunk Rail-
way system and the Grand Trunk Pa-
cific Railway for their exhibition
building and general exhibits therein
was received at headquarters of these
respective companies this week.

The diplomas are handsomely en-
graved, and printed on heavy parch-
ment, and have been added to the
large collection of awards that the
Grand Trunk Railway have secured in
recent years at all the big exhibi-
tions that have been held through-
out the world.

The Grand Trunk have decided to
continue this exhibition at the Cryst-
al Palace, London, next year, from
April 8th to October 31st, and pre-
parations are in hand for the pur-
pose of adding to and changing the
general scheme of the interior decora-
tions of the building that will make
it even more attractive than it was
during the Festival of Empire.

Everyone who has seen the Grand
Trunk Pavilion at the Crystal Pa-
lace say that it is one of the best on
the grounds, and the exhibit one
of the finest and most attractive.

The Academic Council of the Uni-
versity of Minnesota has decided to
bring before the student body the
question of introducing the honor
system.

Annual
Medical
Dinner

The one great medical function of the year.

Guest of Honor, Dr. Wm. Gardner,
Prof. Emeritus of McGill University

Wednesday, Jan. 17th, 1912

At PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Tickets \$2.75

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Applications received at
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12 o'clock

THE TEN DEMANDMENTS

For gross worldly wisdom it would
be difficult to surpass the "Ten De-
mandments" hanging in one of the
many salmon canneries at Steveston,
Western Canada:

- 1 Don't lie. It wastes my time and
yours. I am sure to catch you in the
end, and that is the wrong end.
- 2 Watch your work, not the clock.
A long day's work makes a long day
short; and a short day's work makes
my face long.
- 3 Give me more than I expect, and
I will give you more than you ex-
pect. I can afford to increase your
pay if you increase my profits.
- 4 You owe so much to yourself you
cannot afford to owe anybody else.
Keep out of debt, or keep out of my
shops.
- 5 Dishonesty is never an accident.
Good men, like good women, never
see temptation when they meet it.
- 6 Mind your own business, and in
time you'll have a business of your
own to mind.
- 7 Don't do anything here which
hurts your self-respect. An employee
who is willing to steal for me is
willing to steal from me.
- 8 It is none of my business what
you do at night. But if dissipation
affects what you do the next day,
and you do half as much as I de-
mand, you'll last half as long as you
hoped.
- 9 Don't tell me what I'd like to
hear. I don't want a valet to my
vanity, but one for my dollars.
- 10 Don't kick if I kick. If you're
worth while correcting you're worth
while keeping. I don't waste time
cutting specks out of rotten apples.

FORESTRY PRESS

BULLETIN NO. 52

Canada's export trade of wood pulp
is increasing annually and during

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1910 amounted in value to five mil-
lion, seven hundred thousand dollars,
according to information furnished
to the Dominion Forestry Branch by
the Department of Trade and Com-
merce. The three hundred and twenty-
nine thousand tons of pulp ex-
ported was an increase of forty-eight
thousand tons over the amount ship-
ped in 1909. Wood pulp exportations
in 1910 amounted to seventy per
cent. of the total produced in Can-
ada, whereas in 1909 the proportion
was only sixty-three per cent. Eighty-
three per cent. of the export was
mechanical pulp, and the remaining
twelve per cent. was chemical pulp.
During 1910, over three-quarters of
the pulp exported went to the United
States, while shipments to nearly all
other countries decreased. The United
Kingdom takes most of the remain-
ing one-quarter, although exports to
these countries have fallen off greatly.
Particularly is this so with chemi-
cal pulp, not one-seventh the amount
being shipped in 1910 as in 1909.
The average value per ton of the
pulp exported in 1909 was \$14.67 for
the mechanical and \$36.35 for the
chemical pulp. This is a combined
average of \$17.31 or 14 cents less
per ton than for the previous year.
The prices paid to Canadian export-
ers by the various importing coun-
tries were per ton for mechanical
pulp: United States, \$16.09 or exact-
ly the same as in 1909 and United
Kingdom \$15.78, or \$5.52 more. For
chemical pulp, the amounts paid
were: United States, \$36.32 per ton
and United Kingdom, \$41.60 per ton.

A TRANSFORMATION STUPENDOUS AND STARTLING HOLDS THE VAST CHINESE EMPIRE IN ITS GRASP

The Manchus conquered the Chinese about three hundred years ago, with great slaughter, since when they have kept them heavily laden with taxes, and given them no voice in the government. The Manchus have proved themselves both conservative and incapable. The enlightened Chinese have long desired to reform the government, and are satisfied that the only possible method is by the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. The few reforms successfully forced upon the Tartar nobles, who control the government have been too slowly carried out. There have been several unsuccessful rebellions, such as the T'ai-P'ing, which were followed by the massacre of tens of thousands of Chinese.

On April the eight, of last year, at an aviation meeting held just outside the city, under the White Cloud hills, the Tartar General, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces in South China, was shot through the head by a revolutionist. I was called to his Yamen to attend him professionally, but death had been instantaneous.

Several weeks later the leaders of the reform movement among the Chinese, notably Wong Hing, planned a revolution. Canton being the center of the China Reform Movement, the first attempt was to be made here, and if successful, to be followed by outbreaks throughout China. The plan was an excellent one. Five parties of about fifty men each, who were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause, armed with the most modern type of revolver, shooting steel bullets with smokeless powder, were, at a certain time, to make a sudden attack upon the Viceroy's Yamen, the arsenal, the Manchu quarter of the city, and to hold the city gates. Unfortunately for the rebels a hint leaked out to the officials who prepared for the event. Notwithstanding, the attempt was a most determined one. One party succeeded in breaking its way into the Viceroy's Yamen and setting it on fire. The Viceroy escaped through a hole made in the wall. The other parties were unsuccessful. None of the rebels surrendered. All fought to the end. The few captured were immediately beheaded. About fifty wounded soldiers were brought to our institution, the Canton Hospital in a day. The rebels were most humane in their fighting, shooting low, to disable, but not to kill.

On that day, not expecting this event, several of us had entered the inner city to visit some of our friends the British Cadets at the British Yamen, adjoining the Yamen of the

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The Long Dormant Heart of Countless Millions Now Begins to Throb With New Life—The Passing of the Manchus Typifies the Overthrow of Superstition and the Downfall of Tyranny—An Awakened China Will Contribute an Immeasurable Force to the General Progress of Mankind

Tartar-General, in the Tartar section of the city. Suddenly we heard cannon shots, followed by volleys of rifle shots, not far distant. The gate-keeper rushed in with the news that the revolutionists were attacking the city. Our first thought was to get back to our home at the hospital. My sister and sister-in-law being with us we did not consider it safe for them to walk through the streets, and the chair bearers were too afraid to carry them. Leaving my brother and one of the Cadets at the Yamen with the ladies, several of us went out into the streets to find out the condition of affairs, and whether it would be safe to take the ladies out. On the way several regiments of Imperial troops passed us, and we could hear incessant firing in the neighboring streets. We were fortunate enough not to find ourselves between two fires. We reached the south gate of the inner wall of the city without mishap, just as it was being closed. As my wife was at home at the hospital, no one there would know what had happened to us, and as I knew I would be needed at the hospital shortly to attend to the wounded and could be of more assistance to those within the city if I got out, I slipped out through the gate and the Cadets returned to the Yamen, which being British property was safe. A few minutes after we left the gate a pitched battle took place in which over a hundred were killed and wounded. From the hospital I sent news of the outbreak to the British and American Consul-Generals, and tried to take back into the inner city several chairs in which to bring the ladies out, but found it absolutely impossible. The next day I telephoned to the Viceroy who had found refuge at the Admiralty. His Excellency arranged for the gate to be opened while my brother, his wife and my sister passed out with an escort of forty soldiers, armed to the teeth. During the following week there was a reign of terror in Canton. The city gates were kept locked to prevent

communication between the inner and outer city, while the troops and policemen searched all queues of foreign-attired Chinese for arms, and all suspects were beheaded. The day following the attack on the city, by order of the Viceroy, every queueless Chinese caught was beheaded. Fortunately this order was countermanded the next day.

Before deciding to attack the city the revolutionary leaders had tried unsuccessfully to accomplish a bloodless revolution by offering the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun the highest positions in the province under a new government.

Later on, during the month of August Admiral Li Chun, who was chiefly instrumental in putting down the last revolt, was wounded by fragments of a bomb which was thrown at him as he was passing along the street in his sedan-chair. The Admiral sprang from his chair and fired at his enemies. Eighteen of his body-guard who were wounded were brought to our hospital for treatment.

The new Tartar-General for Canton who was appointed in Peking, after the assassination of his predecessor, was warned by the revolutionists that he would certainly be killed if he was foolish enough to come to Canton. He took a long time to do so. He reached Canton towards the end of October. On the morning of that day he heard and felt an explosion. Shortly afterwards, thirty men, most of them terribly wounded, were brought to our hospital and for several hours we were busy extracting pieces of bomb, and amputating extremities rendered useless. On his way from the official landing stage to his Yamen, passing along a street which is about ten feet wide, a bomb was thrown at him as he was seated in his chair. His body was mangled, the chair was smashed to atoms, and on houses on both sides of the street demolished. The day he was killed a despatch was received from Peking, ordering him to return north to Hankow to assume command of the troops of the Imperial Government. The Revolutionist who threw the bomb of course gave his life for the cause.

For a month or so before this event the people all over China were much disturbed about the railway nationalization scheme of the Minister of Communications. The Canton-Hankow Railway and its branches was the line chiefly concerned. This was being constructed by a foreign syndicate, but the people raised the cry of China for the Chinese and purchased back the lease at considerable loss, and continued the work themselves. Recently the Engineer-in-Chief of the line, His Excellency Jeme a graduate of Yale University, has been among my patients. The Government decided to take over control of the road, offering the people a certain price for their shares, which they were informed they must accept. The people strenuously objected. In Szechuen province the quarrel came to a head, in the form of a revolution, which was finally put down after great loss of life. Here, the Viceroy was wise enough to side with the people, advising the Government to give up the plan.

Shortly afterwards the Revolution broke out in Hankow, where plans had been well matured, and the rebels had sufficient firearms and funds to get things well under weigh, particularly after the capture of the Arsenal at Hanyang. Rapidly it spread over the neighboring provinces though the leaders have tried to make haste slowly, refusing to take over any city or province that they were not prepared to administer. The Revolutionists have been guilty of no excesses, and have been most humane in their fighting. The Manchu and Imperial troops cannot thus be eulogized. The Revolutionists are holding out a friendly hand to all foreigners, but particularly to the North American continent, whom they know to be their sincere friends.

Hostilities did not commence here immediately, as the officials were well prepared, and the Canton Revolutionary leaders went north to in-

sure the success of their arms there. It has been extremely difficult for the rebels of this province to smuggle in arms as they have the officials of the British Government at Hong Kong at the mouth of the river to contend with, as well as the Chinese Imperial Customs officers here. All ships from foreign lands unload their cargoes at Hong Kong for transportation to Canton, and all arms and ammunition not consigned to the Chinese Government are confiscated.

The Chinese Imperial Telegraphic System is extensive and good, and here are many newspapers in the cities, edited in many instances by Chinese who have been educated abroad; so the information obtained throughout China of the condition of affairs at Hankow was correct and prompt. Compare this with the fact that not many years ago at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war, many people in China had not heard that there was a war on. The people here in other provinces began to get restless. The atmosphere was charged with rumors. All the New Troops, that is, those recruited from this province, whom the Viceroy suspected of being in sympathy with their fellow-countrymen were either disbanded or sent to distant parts of the province. The city gates were closed earlier in the evenings. Guards of soldiers were stationed at the gates. Then the peaceable citizens and their wives and families commenced to pack up, lock up their shops and houses and leave for Hong Kong, Macao and country districts. Within a week over half a million people left Canton. The Manchus, who live together in one section of the inner city began to be disturbed by the success of the Revolutionary arms in the north, fearing that the war would extend southward or the people here revolt, in which case if the humane rebels left them their heads, they would surely remove their queues and confiscate their annuities, which would mean that these men who have done no manner of work, except to keep the Chinese in submission for about three hundred years, by order of the Emperors, would have to earn their own bread in the future. By Imperial Edicts, until a few years ago, the Manchus were forbidden to intermarry with the Chinese. Had this not been the case the Chinese and Manchus would probably have become one race by this time. Thus the Manchus have brought their present troubles upon their own heads. After the last trouble here the Manchus had strengthened the gates separating their quarter from the Chinese city with iron plates, loopholed, and built occasional blockhouses of brick over the main streets. Themselves remembering how harshly they had treated the Chinese in the past, they feared vengeance—a groundless fear, however—and in their councils discussed the advisability of bombarding the wealthy sections of the Chinese city, from a hill near the Great South Gate, beside the Arsenal where they had mounted their cannon. They would then make a sortie and kill many of the Chinese as they could before being exterminated. There are about ten thousand Manchus and Bannermen in Canton. They have a distinctive dress. The Manchu ladies wear long robes instead of the trousers which adorn the Chinese ladies. Many of the men possess quite respectable beards and moustaches. The Bannermen are those Chinese who at the Tartar conquest went over to the Manchus.

The condition of affairs in Canton was becoming so momentous and involved that a meeting of representatives of the gentry and commercial classes was called with the knowledge of the Viceroy, who is himself Chinese, to discuss the situation. Scarcely any business was being done in the city, in fact the people were forsaking it as if it were a plague-stricken city. At this meeting it was decided that in order to prevent bloodshed this province should neither continue to help the Imperial Government with men, arms and money in the suppression of the rebellion in the north, nor to assist the Revolutionists, but to employ all possible means to keep the peace here. This meant that this province would virtually become independent. The chief supporter of this scheme was an old official named Kong, whose duties were to rid the province of pirates and organized robber bands, and who for this purpose had five thousand soldiers and some gunboats under his command. At the time I was told by some revolutionists—of course we come in contact with all kinds and conditions of men—that Mr. Kong was advocating this scheme from selfish motives, hoping to gain an im-



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portant office in what would have been the Independent State of Kwong Tung, which would have included the neighboring province of Kwong Sai. It seemed to be the general impression that the Viceroy had consented to the proposals. Representatives were chosen to induce the Chinese residents in Hong Kong, the Tartars and Bannermen and the Revolutionists to agree to the plans. The latter declined to do so unless the control of financial and military affairs was handed over to them, insisting that under the plans suggested the Government would be as ancient and corrupt as ever. The Bannermen agreed, but the Manchus refused, with the result that a fight took place between these two parties. The next day another meeting was held. It was broken up by members of the Seventy-two Guilds, who rushed into the streets carrying Revolutionary banners. The citizens thought the Viceroy had gone over to the Revolutionists, and for hours there was a ceaseless din caused by exploding firecrackers, in celebration. They were, however, mistaken, for the people awakened the next day to find all the city gates except one closed, and proclamations from the Viceroy stating that some deluded people had foolishly made a racket about nothing, but that if it did not happen again they would be pardoned.

Several of us again made another tour of the city the next day. Everywhere the streets were carpeted with firecracker remains. We found at least ninety per cent. of the shops and houses padlocked on the outside, indicating that the occupants had left such a dangerous locality. The silk merchants had taken all their valuable stuff to the foreign concession, an island, surrounded on one side by the river, and on the other three sides separated from the Chinese city by a hundred-foot wide canal. We missionaries do not live on the foreign concession. About forty-five million dollars' worth of silk was taken to Shamen, as it is called. On the Bund several regiments of soldiers were a guard, and in front of the Admiralty field guns were placed in the middle of the Bund pointing up and down. Gun boats were anchored at intervals in the river, with steam up. The island known as Dutch Folly, the headquarters of the river police was strongly fortified, with cannon bearing on the Bund and the river. Guard boats full of soldiers, and carrying quick-firing guns were moored closely together. All the police were armed with rifles as

well as the usual revolvers. In front of the foreign concession ten foreign gunboats were anchored, and marines were landed. In the inner city we found the gates heavily guarded with soldiers standing with their fingers on the triggers of the latest type of German Army rifle. At almost every street corner a squad of sometimes a company of soldiers were standing in an expectant attitude. The Viceroy's Yamen was a veritable fort. The enclosing walls had been raised and loopholed. At short intervals block houses of brick had been built over the wall, the approaching streets had been partially barricaded, and the neighboring streets swarmed with soldiers. Coolies carrying hundreds of boxes of ammunition passed us on their way from the arsenal to the central police station. In the Tartar section of the city we saw the Manchus all out, standing armed. It seemed as if one rifle shot would precipitate a fight between the various combatants, which would result in terrible carnage. The situation was complicated by the number of factions all of them hostile, all of them fearing the others, and expecting the outbreak of trouble at any moment. There were the Government troops under the Viceroy and General Lung—the Revolutionists, with whom the citizens sympathized—the Manchus—the Bannermen—the Independents, or those who wanted an independent government here, supported by the river police—the Marines and gunboats under Admiral Li, who at that time made no stand for any party—and finally the pirates and robber bands who were approaching the city for reasons which we guessed at. In China the pirates and robbers congregate in large bands of from several hundreds to thousands, all well armed with modern guns and revolvers. Whenever caught by the soldiers sent after them they are always beheaded. They do not consider taking human life anything worth bothering about, and they are constantly kidnapping people and holding them for ransom. Quite a number of our hospital patients are soldiers or other people shot by robbers. The Tartars had rather the upper hand, for from the hill just outside the great north gate of the city, of which they were in possession they could bombard either the Chinese city, the foreign concession, or the Viceroy's Yamen should he go over to the Revolutionists. Between the Tartar and Chinese cities we asked some of the

(Continued on page 4.)

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CHINESE REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 3.)

policemen stationed there between two fires why everyone seemed so anxious and expectant. The poor fellows were pale, as we would have been in their situation, but answered with quivers in their voices that there was no cause for alarm, nothing unusual was happening.

In the afternoon we walked completely around the city walls, about seven miles in circumference. Long ago the city outgrew its walls. The eastern and western walls were extended southwards and another southern wall with more gates than the inner wall possesses, built parallel. The city has again outgrown the walls in every direction, so that the inner city now only encloses about one-third of the population of the whole city, including the Manchus and all the government officials. We found the whole wall well guarded, as it was rumored that the 'New Troops' had revolted and were marching on the city. Near the north gate we saw the soldiers on the walls looking at us with field glasses. All along we had been able to walk near the base of the wall, inside the moat where the soldiers could see us closely, but at the north gate we had to take to the road, which is some distance away. Close by are several forts on hills, which were now held by the Imperial troops. We were just far enough away from it to be possible for them to think we might be revolutionary spies, in which case we would have been under fire from four directions. Fortunately, however, they had enough sense not to fire without being sure. Arrived at the Great North Gate, which was, of course closed and locked, to hear what he would say we called to the officer in charge and asked if he would open the gate so that we could get in to the city. We knew that at such times when the gates are locked the huge keys are immediately conveyed to the Viceroy's Yamen, so that the gates cannot be opened again without his permission. The officer explained this, but suggested that if we telephoned to the Viceroy he might have the keys sent, and the gate opened for us. The Chinese are a polite race.

We had been told that about six thousand rebels were camped just outside the East gate, so we continued on to that locality, but found no trace of them—only another Imperial regiment entering the city. On that day we practically covered the whole city, inside and outside the walls, on our stroll. We found ninety-nine per cent. of the shops and houses shut and locked and only a few score of men working. The villages outside the walls were in a similar state. The city remains in this extraordinary condition for about three weeks, with scarcely any one having the heart or courage to work, expecting at any moment the outbreak. From Hong Kong, ninety miles down the river, we constantly heard rumors that we were fleeing from the city, that the whole city was smoldering in ruins, and similar wild tales.

Finally we became accustomed to the quietness of the city, and as my wife and our business manager's wife wished to see the condition of the inner city, we decided that it was unlikely that anything would happen while we were within the inner walls,

and went first to the British Yamen, adjoining and formerly part of the Yamen of the Tartar-General, which the British Government took possession of after the capture of the city by the British and French in 1860, and have retained since. The French still have the old Yamen of the Viceroy's on the site of which they have erected a magnificent cathedral of granite, and another large Yamen. At the British Yamen my parents had met and chatted with the present King of England and his late brother when they visited China as cadets with our friends the British Cadets in the Royal Navy. After a chat there, we went on to see the exterior of the Yamens of the Tartar-General and Xiceroy, after which we started homewards. Approaching the Gate of Virtue, through which we had entered the city, we found it locked, and upon inquiry, were informed that the Great South Gate was likewise locked. This was a surprise, as it was not late and this gate, having double gates of shell plates, nobbed with steel bolts, a lantern, and therefore being easily guarded, is always left open until the last moment for official business. The prospect was not encouraging. We knew that the gates would not be all shut unless trouble of a serious nature was expected at any moment. My sister at home with the baby was expecting us and as every shop and house was locked, and the proprietors thereof not at home, there was no place where we could spend the night, and at such a time I could not be away from the hospital, as the wounded would be brought to our institution for treatment. However, once before when I had to enter the inner city, and the gates were closed while I was there, when the first revolution occurred, the name of the hospital succeeded in miraculously opening gates that would have opened for few men of lower rank than the Viceroy of the two provinces of Kwong Tung and Kwong Sai. However, we went on to the great south gate. In Canton every street has a gate at each end, with a few scattered at intervals between. In time of trouble these gates are all locked. Thus progress is obstructed, unless satisfactory explanations are given and accepted. Arrived at the South Gate we found it locked and well guarded. I explained to the officers in charge the necessity of getting through the gate and explained who we were. Of course they knew of the hospital and promised to do the best they could for us. Seated in the guard house, drinking tea, and chatting with the officers we waited patiently for an hour and a half, while there was an incessant ringing of the telephone bell, the wires loaded with messages pertaining to the formation of plans for getting us out without at the same time letting the Revolutionists through the gate. It was explained that there was a crowd of about three hundred men outside the gate, and when we had passed through the gate they were afraid we would be swamped by the crowd. Possibly also they feared the men were Revolutionists. Finally they brought up some more companies of troops who were lined up along the streets approaching and also between the two gates. Then these were opened and those outside the walls were allowed to pass through the double gates one by one, after being roughly searched. With a policeman marching ahead with a lantern and another following, we reached home in

time for a late dinner.

During those days I frequently had chats with Peter Hing, who is well known to Montrealers as the first Chinese graduate of McGill University. After taking his degree in Law, with honors, in 1908 he took a post graduate course at Columbia University, receiving the degree of M. A. Then he returned to China where he has been spending some time looking over the possibilities of improving the Judicial system, and with the financial backing for the establishment of a great daily newspaper and publishing house. Mr. Hing has been in much demand as a public speaker. Though an ardent Revolutionist, as are all thinking Chinese, he has weathered the storms that have swept over this place lately and still retains his head physically as well as figuratively speaking. At one time I thought wise to tell him, when many queueless and foreign attired Chinese were being beheaded, to let us know at any hint of danger and we would take charge of him. Under the new Provincial Government, Mr. Hing has been appointed head of the Department of Judiciary and Civil Service, where he will have ample scope for the use of all the knowledge acquired in Canada and the United States.

Persistent rumors now circulated that the Revolutionists through the province, in conjunction with the robber bands were marching on the city, and that their sympathizers were using pressure to cause the Viceroy to give up a hopeless cause, and allow the province to become republican, which is the form of government the great majority desire. Fortunately, since the death of the Tartar-General all the highest officials of the province were Chinese and not Manchus. Had he not been killed undoubtedly blood would have flowed and fires raged as fiercely in Canton as at Hankow, as he would have led the Manchus and kept the other officials in check.

On November ninth, at noon Revolutionary flags of the same pattern that are now so popular all over China were hoisted all over the city and flown from the Government offices, official Yamens and the gunboats. This was followed by another prolonged din of firecrackers, and the cutting off of tens of thousands of queues, the sign of the Manchu yoke. The Revolutionists here were not prepared to take over the complete administration of the whole province yet, and so took the seals of the new government to the Viceroy to request him temporarily to accept the office of Governor of the Province, but they found that he and all the other officials had fled to Hong Kong. There was no reason for this, however. The Viceroy, though sympathizing with his fellow countrymen, was faithful to his trust, and to the Emperor, until he was practically certain that the dynasty was overthrown, and that further efforts would only result in useless and terrible disaster for everyone. During the night he escaped to the British Consulate-General on the foreign concession, and there boarded a torpedo boat which had been sent up from Hong Kong for him. The Viceroy was accompanied by His Excellency Wei Han, head of the Naval College and Docks at Whampoa, who with his two daughters had been my patients for some time previously. Mr. Wei Han's son, a graduate of Glasgow University, was the Viceroy's private secretary. Both father and son speak English and French fluently. When this gentleman brought one of his daughters to us for treatment he explained that she was to go to Peking to be married shortly, and he knew she would receive much better treatment here in our hospital than in the capital of China. The Chinese are diplomats. The old officials carried away all the money they could lay their hands on, leaving none for the use of the new government.

The next day several of us went through some of the largest official Yamens. It was the opportunity of a life time for none was in residence, the new government having not yet taken them over. I was able to show off the beauties of the ancient Yamen of the Tartar-Generals, having been admitted into its innermost private apartments once before on professional business. This magnificent specimen of Chinese architecture was erected by the Emperor Khang Hi, who reigned about 1660, for his son-in-law, the first Tartar-General of Canton. It consists of a series of half a dozen courtyards and arcades, before the palace itself is reached. The carving of the granite balustrades, and the white marble lions at the entrance are particularly fine. At the Viceroy's Yamen all was in confusion. The foremost buildings are of the ancient Chinese architecture, but the main buildings, which were destroyed by fire during the last revolt have been replaced by modern buildings of the foreign tropical type. In the garden is an exceptionally fine

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rookery on a very large scale, shaded by widespread banyan trees. The whole Yamen is surrounded by a double wall about twenty-five feet high. One large building was filled with cases of state documents which had probably been collecting for hundreds of years. The Viceroy, in his haste had left some interesting papers lying about his private office.

The next day we commenced to realize what Canton had escaped by the skin of its teeth. Within two days at least forty thousand men, with rifles, revolvers and bombs, soldiers, citizens, robbers and pirates, flying the revolutionary flag, entered the city. It was quite a common sight to see men walking along the streets carrying bombs, loaded, in their hands, or baskets of them, calling to the people to keep out of the way, lest they should be accidentally dropped with disastrous results. For several weeks previously whenever we happened to pass an official in his chair on the street, we hastened away lest he and those in the locality might encounter an exploding bomb.

The officials of the new government, of whom about seventy per cent. are Christians, which is a splendid tribute to the work of the missionaries, in that the Christians are recognized by their fellow countrymen as the men best fitted to establish the new government, succeeded in steering the ship of state through a most trying time. The Revolutionists were unprepared to have the complete administration of the province thrust upon them at a moment's notice, by the flight of all the officials. All the clerks in the government offices had left, there was no money in the treasury to pay the soldiers and police, or the robbers and pirates, of whom there were twenty thousand in the city, lest they should become hungry and loot the city. The Chinese feel that with the casting away of the Manchu yoke they have regained their spirit and become men again; in a country to be governed by the people, for the people, making it essential that every one should do his duty. Under the old regime, should a robber be captured, the citizens did not take any interest, except curiosity, in the event. Now, however, every citizen in the vicinity rushes to the help of the policeman or soldier who is doing his duty. All the robbers who came to the city claimed that they likewise wanted to turn over a new leaf and start afresh under the new government. Of course there are still many robber bands in the country who have not reformed, and who will be hunted down as soon as the new officers have a chance to get ready.

The greatest robber chief in the country is a man named Luk, on whose head the ex-Viceroy had put \$12,000. He was a gentleman by birth, a scholar, and a school teacher. Some robbers hid their wares under his house. He was accused of being a receiver of stolen goods, and though innocent had to fly. A large robber band took a fancy to him and invited him to become their chief. Like Robin Hood of old, he robbed the rich in order to give to the poor his specialty being building schools for children. This gallant chieftain walked into the Provincial Assembly building a few days ago during a meeting of the present heads of the government and the gentry. Continuing on his way up the hall, accompanied by two of his men, he approached Mr. Kong, whom I have mentioned as the official who under the old government was in charge of the robbers. He is known to be a selfish old man. The chieftain halted and spoke: "Mr. Kong, for some years you have been supposed to be hunting me and my men, while in reality you have been killing harmless country folk, and torturing them, pretending that they were robbers. Behold my two assistants. Observe that each is carrying a couple of bombs. If after twenty-four hours you are in this locality you and the bombs will intermingle." Mr. Kong has gone to Hong Kong and the people are pleased as they did not like him, so they are not bothering whether Robin Hood's motive was revenge. Chief Luk and his merry men made another announcement. Said they: "The Manchus in Canton may create a disturbance at any time, we two thousand will reside in the Tartar-General's Yamen, in their midst. If they want to fight we are willing to oblige them." The courtyard in front of the Yamen is now constantly thronged with beg-

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gars, who recognize Chief Luk as their friend.

In a few days the officers of the new government found some money, but there still remained the twenty thousand robbers to worry them. The solution pleased both the people and the ex-robbers. The suggestion was this: "The robbers hate the Manchus as much as we do. Our brothers in the north need assistance. We will send these well armed men north to fight the Tartars. They will have no chance to create a disturbance on the way as they will be seasick. Immediately on their arrival they and the Tartars will get to work." The robbers answered: "That suits us perfectly. Don't delay. We are getting homesick for some fighting." With the downfall of the old regime, which had done some good in putting a stop to organized gambling and opium smoking, these classes of people decided to take advantage of it and commence operations. They did for one day. The next day proclamations were posted stating that any one indulging in such practices in the future would be beheaded. This was effectual. Last week the Revolutionists decided to get rid of all queues in Canton. On one day every queue in the city was cut, including those of tens of thousands of country people who are constantly coming to Canton. Now not one of the nearly two million people in Canton wears a queue.

One of the first proclamations of the new government was for all those who have a thorough knowledge of foreign languages, military or naval affairs, law, medicine, financial affairs and the western sciences to register their names, so that they may be used by the Government.

In Young Kong where my brother is stationed, there was severe fighting between the old and new troops, so that they were urged by the Christians to leave, as the fighting took place about their compound, and it was not safe for them to be there. Considering the unsettled state of the country we marvel at the degree of peace and quietness that prevails. From here as from all other parts of China men are being sent north to complete the overthrow of the Manchus. Even women are clamoring to be allowed to fight.

When China becomes reorganized, only one nation need be afraid, and that country is Japan, which has constantly taken advantage of China in her helplessness. The others have been forgiven.

J. OSCAR THOMPSON.
(Editor's Note)

J. Oscar Thompson, M.D., a graduate of McGill, who has spent the last few years in China and who has had every opportunity of coming into the most intimate contact with conditions which have led to a revolution of the magnitude and consequences of the recent Chinese movement. Dr. Thompson has written this exceedingly interesting and illuminating article.

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